

# App Analytics

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# What are Analytics?

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- ❖ The data-driven evaluation of user patterns
  - ❖ Data points collected based on app usage
  - ❖ Data analyzed using statistics
  - ❖ Results visualized for human consideration
  - ❖ App patched to better serve market

# iTunes Connect

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- ❖ iTunes Connect provides basic analytics for all apps
  - ❖ Store views
  - ❖ Units sold
  - ❖ Active devices
  - ❖ In-app purchases
  - ❖ Crashes
- ❖ Users must opt-in for some of this shared data

# Apple's App Analytics

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- ❖ Data organized by:
  - ❖ App
  - ❖ Specified time period
  - ❖ Country / Region

All Time ?

12,468,565  
App Store Views

1,316,197  
App Units

\$8,582,874  
Sales

323,397,899  
Sessions  
Opt-in Only

< Last 30 Days



217,450  
App Store Views

▼ 9%



20,112  
App Units

▼ 22%



24,590  
In-App Purchases

▼ 19%



872 (Daily Average)  
Paying Users

▼ 19%



\$278,596  
Sales

▼ 14%



7,794,708  
Sessions  
Opt-in Only

▲ 2%



195,289  
Active Devices  
Opt-in Only

▼ 1%



40,330  
Crashes  
Opt-in Only

▼ 27%



App Units by Territory



# Goals of Analytics

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- ❖ Improve user experience
- ❖ Provide better marketability
- ❖ Increase profitability
- ❖ Two main metrics of success:
  - ❖ Conversion
  - ❖ Retention

# Conversion

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- ❖ How many people who know about the app decide to use the app?
- ❖ Analyzes user perception of app before purchase / download
  - ❖ Associated an app's "marketability"
- ❖ Marketing campaigns (paid advertisements or social media) can increase conversion

# Conversion Metrics

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- ❖ What data points might be associated with user conversion?
- ❖ Data points:
  - ❖ Product page views counts store page views
  - ❖ Impressions counts views for more than one second from any source (includes search results, featured apps etc)
  - ❖ App units sold / downloaded
  - ❖ Number of app installations



# Retention

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- ❖ Does the app's user base continue to use the app?
- ❖ More critical than the initial conversion!
  - ❖ "Word of mouth" is the best publicity
  - ❖ Defines reputation of both app and studio
- ❖ Good customer service, quickly addressing problems, and customer trust can increase retention

# Retention Metrics

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- ❖ What data points are associated with user retention?
- ❖ Data points:
  - ❖ Active devices
  - ❖ Active within last 30 days
  - ❖ Crashes
  - ❖ In-app purchases
  - ❖ Sessions

# Additional Data

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- ❖ General app data is only the start!
- ❖ Important to capture data related to app specific features
  - ❖ What features are most popular?
  - ❖ Where in the process are users stopping?
- ❖ Information often gathered from backend requests
  - ❖ API calls can log user data for internal analytics

# Using Data

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- ❖ Data doesn't say much about why — only what
- ❖ Humans use data to form hypotheses about why trends are happening
- ❖ Still necessary to test trends in some statistically reasonable way

# A/B Testing

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- ❖ Also called split-testing
- ❖ Compare two versions of a product across multiple users
- ❖ Formalizes design decisions using actual data
- ❖ Possible to test even after deployment
- ❖ Can test for conversion or retention

# How to A/B Test

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1. Form a hypothesis about how to improve an app feature or process
  - ❖ Potential changes might be cosmetic, interaction flow, or entire features
2. Create variation incorporating hypothesized changes to test against the control (current version)
3. Deploy app versions at random across user base
  - ❖ User does not know about the testing — only sees their “A” or “B” version of the app
4. Validate user interactions between two versions using statistical analysis



50 % visitors  
see variation A



Variation A



**23%**  
conversion



50 % visitors  
see variation B



Variation B



**11%**  
conversion

# A/B Test Example: EA

The screenshot displays the EA SimCity website. At the top, the 'SIMCITY' logo is prominent, followed by the text 'AVAILABLE NOW!'. A 'NEWSLETTER SIGNUP' button and social media links for Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter are also visible. A navigation bar includes 'GAME INFO', 'NEWS', 'COMMUNITY', 'MEDIA', and a 'BUY NOW >' button. The main banner features a cityscape with the Statue of Liberty and the text 'PRE-ORDER AND GET \$20 OFF YOUR NEXT PURCHASE'. Below the banner, two product listings are shown: 'SIMCITY™' priced at \$59.99 and 'SIMCITY™ DIGITAL DELUXE EDITION' priced at \$79.99. The standard edition offers 'PC Download' and 'PC Physical' options, while the deluxe edition is for 'PC Download'. A 'BUY NOW' button with a 'Origin' logo is present for both. A section below the deluxe edition lists 'DIGITAL DELUXE EDITION INCLUDES' and 'HEROES AND VILLAINS SET'.

Control: 20% off future purchases



# A/B Test Example: EA



Variant: No pre-order incentive

# Variant or Control?

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- ❖ Variant (no pre-order incentive) performed over 40% better than control (pre-order incentive)
- ❖ Why?

# A/B Test Example: WallMonkeys



Control: original landing page

# A/B Test Example: WallMonkeys



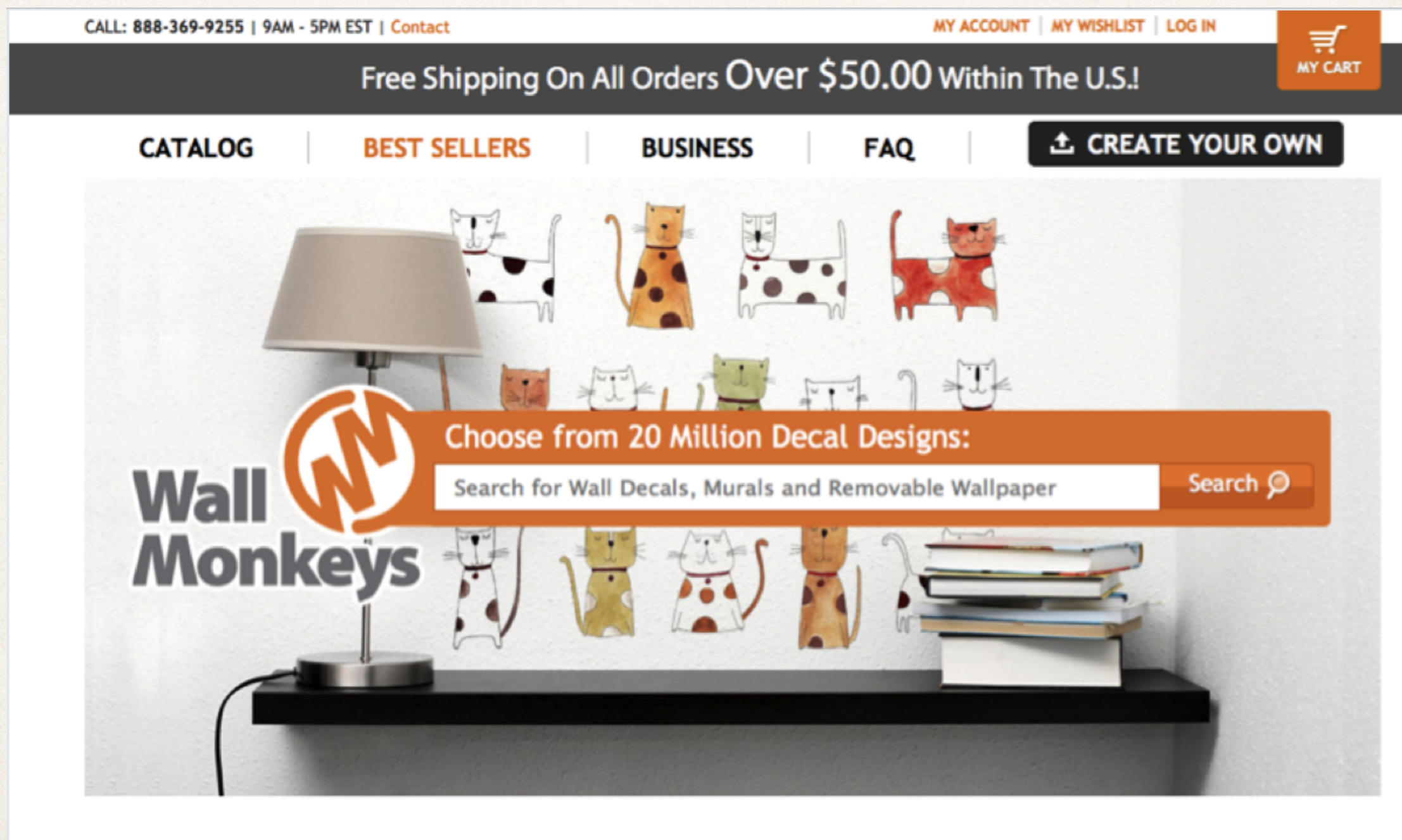
Heatmap analysis of user interactions

# A/B Test Example: WallMonkeys



Variant 1: New background image

# A/B Test Example: WallMonkeys



Variant 2: Updated menus and search bar

# WallMonkeys Results

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- ❖ Variant 1 increased conversion rate over control by 27%
- ❖ Variant 2 increased conversion rate over Variant 1 by 550%

# Typical Areas of A/B Testing

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- ❖ Sign-up and login flow
- ❖ Tutorials
- ❖ Visual appearance (color, size, shape, etc)



# A/B Testing on Mobile

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- ❖ Many services available for performing tests and app updates without resubmitting to the App Store
  - ❖ Optimizely
  - ❖ Leanplum
  - ❖ Taplytics
  - ❖ Apptimize
- ❖ Note: these tools primarily target “standard” app features such as UI/UX decisions and push notification/messaging etc

# Testing Other Features

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- ❖ Ongoing A/B testing works well for many web/mobile apps
- ❖ Less feasible in products like games, where “fun” and engagement are harder to define
  - ❖ Scaling of level difficulty
  - ❖ Introduction of new mechanics
  - ❖ Level/puzzle/boss design

# How Can We Test These Things?

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- ❖ Early play tests essential for guiding design
- ❖ Data collection of player usage can guide where fixes are necessary
  - ❖ A too-hard boss fight will lead to drop off in player base for following level
  - ❖ Preferred levels will be selected more frequently
  - ❖ Crash reports can help find bugs in levels

# Example: Borderlands

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# Fixing Bugs and Adding Features

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- ❖ Player data helps determine priority and severity of bugs and priority of features
  - ❖ Priority: How essential it is to fix or add something
  - ❖ Severity: How damaging a bug is
- ❖ Helps programmers “rank” what they should be working on

# Priority vs Severity

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- ❖ What is a high-priority / high-severity issue?
- ❖ What is a low-priority / low-severity issue?
- ❖ What is a high-priority / low-severity issue?
- ❖ What is a low-priority / high-severity issue?

# Is Profit the Point of Data?

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- ❖ Companies use data to increase profits, which is not necessarily harmful...
  - ❖ ...but could result in treating customers as a means to an end
- ❖ Data goes beyond profits and consumerism
  - ❖ Drives safety, convenience, education, happiness etc
- ❖ Consider what your app is *giving* users
  - ❖ If it's giving something of value, you'll get something back

# Quiz Question!

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- ❖ True or False (A or B): Conversion metrics include data points like crash rate and number of user sessions.



# References

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- ❖ <<https://www.crazyegg.com/blog/ab-testing-examples/>>
- ❖ <<https://www.raywenderlich.com/215-firebase-tutorial-ios-a-b-testing>>